NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1868.

Vol. XXVII....No. 8,351.

DESIRABLE, STEADY, INVESTMENT. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

unusually safe, reliable, and profitable form of permanent investment, is called to the advantages and assurances of the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORT-GAGE BONDS.

It is commonly known that the General Government, for wise purposes, has given its aid and encouragement to the construction of one

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY-who are carry ing it forward with greater energy and persistence than was ev

SIXTY MILLIONS IN SIX PER CENT BONDS, delivere

The Great CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is, therefore, in an in

their FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR ISIX PER CENT GOLD

HI. The hardest part of the road is now built, and the remainder wil

he rapidly carried forward over the Salt Lake Plains.

V. The State and chief cities of California have contributed opward of

VI. The grapt of land is destined at an early day to prove of far greater

NINE PER CENT UPON THE INVESTMENT.

Holders of Government Securities have an opportunity of exchanging principal well secured, and of

REALIZING A PROFIT OF TEN TO FIFTEEN PER CENT IN

Orders sent with the funds through responsible Banks or Express Com any address in the United States at our cost. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, &c., furnished on application at the office of the Rail-

FISK & HATCH. Bankers and Dealers in Obvernment Securities, and Financial Agents of EUROPE.

AUSTRIA. REDUCTION OF THE STANDING ARMY.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. VIENNA, Jan. 14.—The Government is making prepa rations to reduce the numbers and expenses of the standing army. The position of Commander-in-Chief is to be abolished, and the employment of pension officers in the service will be discontinued.

NO ENGLISH NOTE TO ST. PETERSBURG. St. Petersburg, Jan. 14.—The Journal de Petersburg, the official organ of the Imperial Government, denies that there is any truth in the statement that Lord Stanley, the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the Cabinet here protesting against the alleged intrigues of Russian agents in Roumania.

ITALY.

RECOGNITION OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC. FLORENCE, Jan. 14.-Italy is the first of the European powers to recognize the restoration of the Mexi-Scovass, now Consul-General at Belgrade, has been appointed Minister of Italy to the Republic of Mexico, and will leave at an early day for the Mexican

NEGOTIATING FOR A NEW TREATY BETWEEN ITALY AND ROME.

VIENNA, Jan. 14.- The Vienna Debatte, a journal of a semi-official character, asserts that the negotiations between France and Italy for a new treaty in regard to Rome to replace the September Convention, have been rapidly progressing, and are now nearly con-

> GREAT BRITAIN. THE PENIANS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.-The employés of the Magnetic Telegraph Office at Belfast, Ireland, who were recently arrested for alleged Fenianism, were brought up in that city, yesterday, for examination. Nothing whatever was elicited to sustain the charges against them, and they were accordingly

FRANCE. RECRGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY. Paris, Jan. 14—Evening.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day the bill for the reorganization of the Army was finally passed by a vote of 199 to 60.

THE LEADING POWERS PROTEST AGAINST MILI

TARY PREPARATIONS. Paris, Jan. 14.-La Liberte says France and Austria have sent a joint note to Servia censuring that Government for its warlike policy and for the extraordinary military preparations which are being carried on in that country. Lord Stanley, on the part of Great Britain, has also addressed a communication of a similar nature to the Servian Government.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Glasgow, Jan. 14.—The steamship Andrew, Capt. Scott, from Boston, on the 3d of December, arrived

here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 14.—The steamship City of London, Capt. Brooks, from New-York on the 4th inst., has arrived here on the way to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—Evening.—An arrival here reports that the ship Northern Belle, Capt. Clarke, which sailed from Liverpool November 16, for Boston, foundered at sea on the 1st of January. All on board

BY STEAMSHIP.

The City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, Jan 1, arrived here yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PROSECUTIONS FOR SEDITION IN IRELAND-SPEECH OF MR. SULLIVAN. The Crown prosecutions of the men who took tions in Dublin were proceeded with on the 30th of Decemat the head police-office, Dublin, charged with forming part of an unlawful seditious assembly on the 8th inst. James Jennings, clothler; W. Stanbridge, and George A. F. Gillies were charged with a breach of the Party Pro-

part of an unlawful seditious assembly on the 8th inst.

James Jennings, clethler; W. Stanbridge, and George A.

F. Gillies were charged with a breach of the Party Procations are.

Mr. A. Sullivan, addressing the magistrate, said:
Had the officials of the Crown adopted toward me in the
irst instance the course they have taken on the present
occasion, and had they not adopted the singuiar course
pursued on the former occasion, I should not have
troubled your worship with any observations whateverbecause, as one of the 5,000 persons who on the sth of Deember publicly, lawfully, peaceably demonstrated their
protest against what they believed to be a denial of the
law, and an injustice, I should waste no public time in
this preliminary investigation, but admit the facts, as
you perceive I do to-day, and hasten, as fast as I could do
it, the final decision of the points at liesue between us and
the Crown. But, as I intend in my remarks to contend
respectfully that this is not a bond fide judicial proceeding—that your worshin and this source and the forms of
law in this court are being used not bond fide for a judicial
proceeding, but being made instruments of to carry out
party ends at the instance of politicians out of doors—I shall
ask your worship to refuse to allow your court to be
made such an instrument of. What was the course
adopted by the Crown! They had before them, on the
oth of December just as clearly as on the 29th-that I
openiy and publicly participated in that demonstration—
that sorrowful and said protest against injustice; they
had before them as much as they have to-day, or as
much as they will ever have, affecting me, because what
ever course I take in publicly, openify, and deliberately,
satisfied to abide the consequences; and, whenever it
may suit the weatherook judgment of Lord Mayo and
his vacillating law officers to characterize my actior or
resonable, I must, like every other subject, take my
opinions as illegal; seditions, herefical, idolatorous, or
treasonable, if must, like ever modern listory backward, and tell them that men had never been executed on a wrong verdiet! Perhaps in the Castle editions of Hume and Macaulay, facts so heterodox were scored out. Perhaps they would be told that it was their duty as loyal subjects to believe that the Government never yet erred—never put a man to death on a wrong verdict, or in a moment of national passion immolated an innocent man. If they wanted to maintain this prosscution, it would be necessary to put up this theory. But he challenged them to prove this theory to be law; and if it were law, as it was not, the judgment of Christendom would regard it as an outrage and coercion of conscience, which Calignia himself would not have dared to attempt. Mr. Sullivan, in conclusion, said they maintained that they had committed no offense. They challenged the Government new to the issue. Let them try them by jury; but they had a wider tribunal to appeal to—they had their own consciences and the judgment of humanity.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge (Princess Teck) laid the foundation stone of a new church at Old Brentford, near London, on the 30th of December. At the dinner subsequently, the Bishop of Tennessee, in responding for the clergy, dilated in a very happy manner upon the inti-mate relations that must always exist between the Es-tablished Church of England and that of America. He believed that there was not, all the world over, a body of more faithful, earnest, hard-working men than the bishops and clergymen of the Church of England, and

that the blessing of heaven had signally rested upon their labors, and had borne rich fruit both in reference to the material and spiritual prosperity of the mother country. On a very recent occasion it had befallen him to act as one of the secretaries pro tem to the Bishop of Oxford, and they could gather some idea of the labors of the episcopal office in England when he told them that both he and another secretary were busily engaged for hours in writing letters from the bishop's dictation, while the bishop himself was also writing letters quite as industriously. [Cheers.] He had also had the honor of Istaying with the Bishop of London, and he desired to bear his humble testimony to the zeal and industry of their diocesan. The Bishop of London was one who recognized authority everywhere, and cheerfully encouraged all whom he anywhere found doing their Master's work with singleness of heart, even if he did not discover in them an exact coincidence of thought and belief on all points. [Cheers.] The manner in which their Bishop fulfilled the duties of his high office reminded him of the answer that a little girl once made in reference to that petition in our Lord's Prayer. "Thy will be done upon earth, even as in heaven." She said that it meant doing it without asking any question, and it was just in that way that their Bishop had done his work—boldly, carnestly, straightforwardly, and without asking any questions. [Cheers.] The Bishop proceeded to point out that the system of purely secular education was fraught with danger to the best interests of the nation, and he warned his hearers that they should never overlook the necessity of a sound religious basis for our national instruction. In America the purely secular system was in full force, and had done wonders; but no child in the American training-schools could venture to stand up and say, "I believe in God the Father Ahnighty, maker of heaven and earth." (Cheers.]

On A SPITEFUL LETIER.—BY ALFRED TENNYSON, D. C. L. Herre, it is here—the close of the year.

ON A SPITEFUL LETTER .- BY ALFRED TENNYSON, D. C. L. HERE, it is here—the close of the year,

And with it a spiteful letter. My fame in song has done him much wrong, For himself has done much better.

O, foolish bard, is your lot so hard, If men neglect your pages!

I think not much of yours or of mine; I hear the roll of ages. This fallen leaf, isn't fame as brief t

My rhymes may have been the stronger, Yet hate me not, but abide your lot; I last but a moment longer.

O, faded leaf, isn't fame as brief ! What room is here for a hater !

Yet the yellow leaf hates the greener leaf, For it hangs one moment later. Greater than I-isn't that your cry !

And I shall live to see it. Well, if it be so, so it is, you know; And if it be so—so be it!

O, Summer leaf, isn't life as brief! But this is the time of hoffies; And my heart, my heart is an evergreen,

I hate the spites and the follies. |From No. 1, New Series of Once a Week MR. GLADSTONE ON TRADES UNIONS.

The following correspondence has been published in the English papers:

"No. 94 ROCHDALE-ROAD, MANCHESTER, Dec. 19, 1867.
"DEAR SIR: Reading your evening speech at Oldnam, I met with the following passage: 'In some parts of the country, employers are told that they must not employ more than so many apprentices—what is the meaning of that! It is to limit and hamper the employer in the payment of wages, by prescribing to the employer in the payment of wages, by prescribing to the employer in the payment of wages, by prescribing to the employer in the payment of wages, by prescribing to the employer the class of workmen he must employ.' If you would kindly permit me to answer your query, I should say that, when men employed in a certain trade find that the market for their special labor is overcrowded, and that many competent men are unable to find employmant, it is to limit, in some degree, the 'supply' to the 'demand,' by preventing masters keeping any number of apprentices they may please at a trade that is already flooded. It is, in short, to carry out the rule, 'Self-preservation is the first law of nature.' Then, Sir, I think it should be remembered that, though masters undertake to teach apprentices their

hear 'both sides of the question.' I remain, respectfully, yours,
"W. E. GLADSTONE, esq., M. P."
"Hawarden, Dec. 28, 1867.
"Dear Sir: It is difficult for me to correspond individually with those who may notice anything said by me in public; but I fear you might misunderstand my silence. I therefore write to say my proposition is that all limitations on the number of apprentices are a direct attack upon the property of the working class, by diminishing the amount paid for their labor. Apprentices would be employed only when their labor was more efficient; the employer getting (relatively to cost) more efficient; the would employ more of it, and pay more for it. If we consider them as paid is instruction, a larger number of skilled laborers would be reared, and the labor of adults would be more effective from having combined with it that amount of apprentice labor which freedom of choice would be more effective from having combined with it that amount of apprentice labor which freedom of choice would dictate. I have seen what I consider deplorable cases in this country of bad production, trade kept abroad, and cries of protection at the expense of the community, all closely connected with this system of limiting, by arbitrary rule, the labor of the young. I apprehend there are also, in some or many trades, rules against piece work, and rules preventing the best men from doing all the work they can in a given time. Such rules are utterly fatal as far as they go to the welfare of the laboring class, who undoubtedly in these matters sin much more against themselves than against the rest of the community. I am, dear, Sir, yours obediently.

"Mr. W. Darrah.

"W. E. GLADSTONE.

"You are at liberty to deal with this letter as you may think fit."

MANIFESTO OF THE CLERGY OF LIMERICK. A declaration, signed by the Roman Catholic Dean of Limerick and a number of Roman Catholic star-gymen, has been published. After stating that "the idea of coming and seizing Ireland is now the idea of millions,"

"This country always looking for a change—thinking any change whatever a chance to be prayed for and seized upon—any enemy of England becomes by the fact of such emity a friend to Ireland; Ireland ready to condemn or misunderstand or oppose the views of the Imperial Government on the principle of an antagonism whose mission is active resistance to a changeless foe; all is injurious to Imperial influence everywhere, and, however lone it may have to wait, it will find its hour of retailation at last. We think ourselves no enemies of the Commonwealth by seeking to preserve it from such trials as are shadowed forth in the state of affairs just described."

The document further states that" the only means of effectually tranquilizing Ireland is by a restoration of her saa or Russia. Austria was to renounce all interference in of Great Britain will never be equal to the task of teach ing, cherishing, developing, and raising Ireland;" and that "such a Parliament will never satisfy the yearnings of a whole people whose intellects and whose hearts combine in the cry for nationality." They conclude by

stating:

"Before the face of Ireland and the whole world we make this declaration in the interests of heaven, earth, the present and the future. With the thoughtful men who sway the destines of these kingdoms we leave tac issue, but our own honor and conscience require that we should tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, in the face of eventualities of which a Christian clergy should not desire to take the responsibility. We have discharged our duty, and on the statesmanship of England now rests the deeply important issue."

THE ARMY BILL. In the sitting of the Corps Legislatif, on the 30th of December, the discussion commenced on the part referring to the Garde Nationale Mobile. Article 1 was referring to the Garde Nationale Mobile. Article I was adopted without discussion. M. Desrotours brought forward an amendment on the 2d article, demanding that the sons of foreigners born in France should be liable to the conscription. Gen. Niel spoke in reply. Articles 2 and 3 were adopted. M. Berger opposed the system of allowing substitutes in the Garde Nationale Mobile. He proposed to send back the 4th article to the Committee, to be reconsidered. M. Grenier, the reporter of the Committee, agreed to this proposal. M. Picard asked whether exemptions from service would be allowed in the Garde Nationale Mobile. M. Rouher replied that this question was subordinate to the solution of the question of substitutes in the Garde Nationale Mobile. The 4th article was sent back to the Committee.

In the sitting of the Corps Legislatif on the 31st of December, M. Thiers criticized the Army bill, especially that part of it which referred to the organization of the National Garde Mobile. Marshal Niel replied. He said that permanent armies were costly. The National Guard are the armies of the future. Article 5 was adopted by 210 votes against 44.

The Moniteur of the 31st publishes a decree fixing at 292 the number of Deputies to be elected during the electoral period from 1867 to 1872. The Department of the Seine has hine members to elect. THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Liberte learns from [Rome "that the Count de The Liberte learns from [Rome "that the Count de Sartiges has recently had a long, conversation with Cardinal Antonelli, and explained to him that the good offices of France, in the opinion of the Emperor, would produce no efficacious result for the Holy See unless the latter should consent to immediately introduce into the Roman legislation and administration all the reforms already demanded by France in 1860. 'In that case only,' the French Embassador is reported to have said, 'some hope may be entertained of an arrangement with the foreign Powers and with public opinion in Europe in the interest of a general and solemn guarantee of the temporal power. According to our correspondent, Cardinal Antonelli replied that he could not speak to the Holy Father about reforms on so vast a scale before the reestablishment of the frontiers of the Pontifical States in their full integrity."

deputation of Neapolitans and Sicilians, who presented an address, to which the King replied in very dignified and significant language."

Another letter from Rome, of the 24th ult., says: Another letter from Rome, of the 24th ult., says:

"Gen. Kanzler, wearing the insignia of Commander of the Order of Pius IX., and of the Neapolitan Order of St. George, which he received on account of the victory of Mentana, yesterday reviewed the garrison of Rome on the Piazza San Pietro, and distributed a certain number of decorations. When the troops were filing off the Pope appeared at a window of the Vatican, and gave his benediction to the soldiers. The Council of State to-day granted a sum of 5,000f., the Propaganda a similar one, and the Tribunal of the Signature 500f. to the subscription for the Pontifical army. The young Duke de Chevreus, who, since the recent death of his grandfather, has become Duke de Luynes, and who served in the Zouaves up to the period of his marriage, is said to have presented 12 pieces of cannon to the Pope.

TALLAN RELATIONS.

According to the Presse, it does not matter how the

new Italian Cabinet may be constituted, for "in a manner more or less vailed, a policy contrary to maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries will be adopted; the Prussian alliance instead of the French alliance will be taken; and there will be war whenever M. Bismarck may wish to undertake it—neither Ratazzi nor even Garibaidi being disposed to let Italy rush alone on the sword of France." on the sword of France."

The opinions of the *Presse* on Italian affairs attract attention, because they are believed to be inspired from

In the audience given to him by the Emperor Napoleon on the 31st of December, Count Von der Goltz, the newlyaccredited representative of the North German Confed-

eration, spoke as follows:

"Called upon by the Federal Constitution to represent
the Confederation in its international relations, the King
of Prussia eagerly desires to maintain and develop more
and more the relations of good feeling and confidence between France and the Confederate States. This desire
is, at the same time, conformable to the sentiments of
sincere friendship which the King entertains toward
your Majesty's person, and the orders of the King preseribe to me to fulfill my functions in that spirit."

The Emperor replied:

scribe to me to faifill my functions in that spirit."

The Emperor replied:
"In notifying to me the new functions with which you are invested as the representative of the Confederation of the North, you renew the assurances of the friendship of the King of Prussia. I thank you for it. On my part, I embrace the opportunity with pleasure to confirm the good understanding existing between the two Governments. I beg of you to be the interpreter of my sentiments to the King. Having been able to appreciate the high qualities which distinguish you, I do not doubt that you will continue as heretofore to exert all your efforts to maintain between the two countries that friendly understanding which is the pledge of their prosperity and a guarantee of the peace of Europe."

Count Von der Goltz was afterward received by the Empress.

LETTERS OF THE EMPEROR TO BARON VON BEUST, AND TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF

VIENNA, Dec. 27 .- The following is the full text of the Imperial rescripts addressed by the Emperor

of Austria to Baron Von Beust and Count Andrassy:

Dear Baron son Beust: With the sanction of the law on the constitution and the completion of the compromise between Austria and the completion of the compromise between Austria and the compition of the compromise between Austria and the countries of my Hungarian crown on the 21st inst., the period already referred to in my rescript of the 23d of Jane, 1867, has now arrived, when, in accordance with the constitution, your functions as President of the Council of Ministers for the countries represented in the Reichsrath must cease. While, therefore, I relieve you from your duties as President of the Ministry, I can entirely share the satisfaction with which you have succeeded by dint of self-sacrificing activity in achieving the settlement of a task the difficulties of which I am fully able to appreciate. Heartily do I recognize your successful endeavors, and I welcome what has been achieved with the greater satisfaction since you will now be able to dedicate yourself to the still more important tasks before you with undivided activity and devotion. Consequently, you have now to make the requisite preparation that in conformity with Art. 5 of the law of December 21, 1867, relating to the common affairs of all the countries of the Austrian monarchy, and the manner in which they are to be arranged, and also in conformity with the Hungarian law on the same subjects, the present Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of War, and of Finance shall be established of Austria to Baron Von Beust and Count Andrassy

Beust and Lieutenant-Field-Marshal von John to retain, as ministers for the whole empire, the offices they have hitherto filled. While thus acquainting you with these arrangements. I take the opportunity, with pleasure, of expressing to you my recognition of your successful cooperation in the accomplishment of the compromise between Hungary and Austria, and for the powerful support you have afforded in the solution of a difficult and important question.

Figure 24, 1867.

According to a Vienna dispatch of the 30th a new Cabinet is now completed, and the Emperor has made the respective appointments. The list of the new Ministry is believed to be as follows: Prince Auersperg, Minister believed to be as follows: Prince Auersperg, Minister President; Count Tanife. Deputy President, with charge of the defense of the country and of the police; Dr. Giskra, Minister of the laterior: Dr. Herbst, Minister of Justice; Herr Browtel, Minister of Finance; Dr. Hasner, Minister of Education and Public Worship; Herr Plener, Minister of Education and Public Worship; Herr Plener, Minister of Commerce; Dr. Berger, Minister without a Portfolio; Count A. Petocki, Minister of Agriculture. The publication of the official list is expected to take place on New Year's Day. The newly-appointed Ministers were to take the oath of office in presence of the Empson on the Ministry is to issue forthwith a programme eminently pacific, and announcing that the army will be reduced, and the maximum of the war budget fixed at 65,000,000 florins.

AUSTRIA AND EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS. The Sud Deutsche Presse, the new Munich ournal, has warned Austria against continuing in secret to hope for war with Prussia, and assured her that if she the further development of German affairs, and as soon as this was the case, Austria might consider that a friendly understanding with Prussia was secured. The Bismarckian journal, the Nord Deutsche Zeitung, rejoices at this expression of opinion. A Vienna correspondent remarks that "the insinuation that Austria still cherishes a desire of having another struggle with Prussia has done much harm. I do not believe there is the least truth in the assertion. Prussia and Russia are both delighted at it. Tales of a coalition and aggressive plans are invented to give a coloring to the tactics of the opposite party. It is very possible that the development of really free institutions in Austria might be found inconvenient in the north; but I can assure you that the work which has been begun, and which the Emperor has sanctioned, will be continued, and, in order to do so, Austria knows she must have peace, and peace she is determined to maintain." the further development of German affairs, and as soon

THE PAPAL STATES.

THE POPE ON THE SITUATION. Advices from Rome of the 26th, state that on the preceding day after the Pontifical Mass, the Cardinaisoffered their compliments to the Pope on the occa-sion of the opening of the New Christian Church. His Holiness, in an unpremeditated reply, compared the moral position of Jerusalem and of Rome at the time of the advent of Christ. At that epoch Judea was profoundly flyided and torn by opposing factions, while Rome presented the image of strength and power. At the present moment Rome still offers the example of the most perfect unity; that of the Church concentrating all the forces of the faithful of the earth; her enemies, on the centrary, are broken into factions, which must hasten their ruln; but they will no doubt attempt a final attack, therefore it is necessary to watch and pray; and be prepared for all. The Pope has blessed the velvet hat and sword of honor which is to be presented to the prince best deserving the title of defender of Rome.

It is said that the hat and sword have been sent Monsignor Chig, the Pope's Nuncio at Paris, to be presented to the Emperor Napoleon.

The Giornale di Roma acknowledges the reception by the Papal Gevernment of 5s, 15ofr., with other articles of value, sent by the Unita Callolica of Genoa on the occasion of Christmas Day. Those offerings, as well as others from Italy, says that journal, show that Italy is devoted to the Papacy. The Pope has given his blessing to the donors.

Cardinal Andrea has accepted the points of retracta-

donors.

Cardinal Ancrea has accepted five points of retracta-tion or justification, and has written a letter to the Pope. The matter is 10w at an end, and His Eminence has re-entered into al bis dignities.

ILLNESS OF M. DEAK.

In the sitting of the Upper House of the Hungarian Diet, on the 30th Dec., the Railway Construction bill was adopted.

Herr Deak was still ill. He was visited, on the 30th, by the Parliamentary members of his party in a body.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT QUINCY, MICH. TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 14.—The boiler of Messrs. Cliside & Brother's flouring mill at Quincy, Mich., exploded this afternoon. The building is a perfect wreck. Samuel Hawthern, the engineer, was killed. The loss is

ALBANY.

THE FORMATION OF THE COMMITTEES-THE TROUBLE ABOUT THEIR COMPOSITION-PRO-CEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES YESTERDAY.

The experience of Messrs. Tweed and Sweeney in managing Tammany Hall has made them almost iron clad against a siege, but they could not stand the on. slaught that was made upon them last night. After

leaving the theater, they locked themselves on their the storm howled around them so derecely that they broke their resolution and in a lattle while their rooms were filled with contented, disappointed, and anxious members, who danced around william M. and Peter B. just in proportion to the state of their feelings. Some were halpy, others were proface, while coal were a little of both. Tweed and Sweeney tred to quiet them by telling them that they would be all satisfied in the morning, but nothing less than a glimpse at the slate would graftly them. The resolution of the leaders had to be broken atch the slate was brought for the was still a good deal of dissatisfaction, but nothing like that witnessed an hour previous. Of the 20 New York members, 10 expected the Chairmanship of Cities and theother to that of Railroads. When it was seen that New York members, 10 given the chairmanship of one, and a few subordinate places there was a good deal of chagrin, but most of it. In truth, the New York Democrats have very little cause of complaint, and they certainly have more than their share. They have Chairmen of Cities, of Commerce, and of sub-Committees, while they have failed to the committees, while they have failed to the committees of the Whole, and several other minor Committees, while they have failed to the committees of the whole, and several other minor Committees, while they have failed to the committees. They have commerce than New-York Jacobs, who is the equal in ability of any Democrat on the floor, was simply placed on wites and Many and was a consistent of the committees. They have considered the have a committee of the same place next best. Some and committees. Trainor of New-York made on the same place next best. Some samply beared on titles; Andrews was put on railroads, and Kinnan of the same place for the speaker's were considered to the consistency of the constitution of

most important bill introduced was that of Senator Creamer's in reference to the Excise law. Its provisions are as follows:

The Mayor shall have power to grant Recesses anumalit, under the public seal of the city, to all tayers, keepers, has keepers, and public sellers of any intericating beverage by retail. In the City of Brooklyn the same. In the Counties of Richmond and Queens, and in the part of Kings not included in Brooklyn, Supervisors to have the power to grant Recesses. Said Recesses to be granted for a sum not less than \$20 nor more than \$20. Bureaus of Excise to be established, keeping a complere record of all persons Recesse to sell liquors, together with their place of business, and open at all times to public inspection.

This same subject came up in the House this morning, in the shape of a bill of Mr. Frear, giving the Excise Commissioners power tolgive 90 days grace for payment of Recense fee to those who are granted Recesse. This, as the Democrats say, is merely a temporary provision, to last until they repeal the whole Excise law.

Camanisations and rum have been taken care of pretty well so far by the Democrats, so they thought this morning national affairs might be touched. Consequently, we had resolutions introduced demouncing military rule in the South, others praising Andrew Joinson, and According to the Frederick of the printing of 500,000 copies of his last annual message for free distribution throughout the State; and another one take down these words tacked over the Speaker's chair in the Assembly Chamber—"Thave the most solemn oath registered in Heaven to preserve, protect, and defend the Government" (Lincoln)—and substitute for it the words of Jackson—"The Union must and shall be preserved." In his anxiety to get the resolution before the House, Mr. O'Reilly forgot to be courteous, and had to be reminded by Mr. Woods, a Democrat of Albany, that the resolution uncourtively read, "words of Lincoln," instead of "President Lincoln." Mr. O'Reilly, who offered the resolution, accepted t

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE. SENATE ... ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1868. For and remonstrances against the repeal of

For and remonstrances against the repeal of the Metropolitan Excise law were presented.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. MORGAN—Authorizing the State Treasurer to pay certain moneys to the City of Rochester.

By Mr. MATTOON—For a suspension bride across the Hudson River at some point between Verplancks and Buttermilk Falls.

By Mr. TWEED—Incorporating the City Savings Bank of New York.

By Mr. TWEED—Incorporating the City Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. CALDWELL—Amending the act authorizing the construction of railway tracks in the towns of West Farms and Morrisania; also, to amend the charter of Morrisania Savings Bank.

By Mr. MURPHY—For a new school-house in District No. 2 in the town of New-Lotts; also, to enable the executors and administrators of estates of deceased persons appointed in other States to maintain actions in this State.

By Mr. PIERCE-For incorporating the New-York Ele-

By Mr. FIERCE—For incorporating the New-York Elevator Company.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Authorizing the employment of a
stenographer for the courts of Onondaga County.

By Mr. CALDWELL—Authorizing certain State officers
to settle the claims of the State against Westchester
County, by reason of the defaleation of a late County
Treasurer. About \$150,000 is involved.

By Mr. MURPHY—To incorporate the Manhattan Railroad Company, known as the Wilson bill.

By Mr. CREAMER—In relation to the sale of ale, wine,
and althorizes the Mayor to grant licenses. This is the
bill agreed upon by the liquor dealers.

Mr. HALE called up the resolution asking our representatives in Congress to urge the repeal or modification
of the law declaring the piers and bridge across Lake
Champlain a post route.

Champlain a post route.

Mr. PARKER moved its reference to the Committee on

Commerce. Carried.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. CREAMER—To authorize the transportation of passengers in New-York by means of street railroads, to constructed through certain streets and avenues; also authorizing the Mariposa Company to issue a "first preferred stock."

ferred stock."

By Mr. GENET—Authorizing a railroad in One-hundredand-wenty-fifth-st., and in other streets of New-York; also
incorporating the New-York Underground Railway.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Authorizing the Metropolitan
Transit Railroad Company to construct certain roads in
New York. New-York.

By Mr. TWEED-Incorporating the Oriental Savings

By Mr. TWEED—Incorporating the Oriental Savings Institution of New-York.

By Mr. NORTON—To prevent Gas Companies in New-York charging meter rents.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill for the repeal of so much of the Metropolitan Police law as relates to the towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica.

Mr.: NICHOLS moved the following resolution which was laid over for one day:

Resolved, That a Select Committee of Three be appointed to inquire and report what legislation, if any, is required to insure a greater degree of safety to railway travelers, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Senate then adjourned. ASSEMBLY. The following bills were introduced :
By Mr. JACOES-To incorporate Ridgewood Cayings

Bank, in the town of New-Lotts. Also, a bill providing for the relief of the poor in the City of Brookiyn. The bill constitutes the Mayor, Controller, and Street Commissioner a Board of Relief, with full power and authority to disburse to the deserving poor of Brooklyn such sums of money, or to reheve the necessities of the needy anempioyed, in such manner as they may deem proper, the whole amount to be so expended not to exceed \$250,600. Mr. Jacobs asked unanimous consent to have the bill put upon its final passage. Request granted, and bill passed.

upon its final passage. Request granted, and bill passed.

Mr. JONES introduced a bill to incorporate the Manhattan Safe Deposit Company of New-York. Also, to incorporate the Home Savings Bank of New-York.

Mr. BRADSTEET—To ratify and confirm the proceedings of the Rochester Water Works Company.

Mr. O'REHLLY—To provide for building stone piers and bulkheads for the better accommodation of shipping in New-York harbor.

Mr. MURPHY—To defray the expense of equipping the 2d Regiment; also, to repeal the act authorizing the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. BERGEN—To amend the Military Code.

Mr. D. BUMS—To continue the license to sell liquor in the Metropolitan District.

Mr. CAMPBELL—To regulate the use of piers and silps between Broome and Delancey-sis.

Mr. HARTMANN—To amend the Charter of New-York City.

City.
Mr. JOHNSON—To extend the powers of the French.
Benevolent Society. Authorizes the society to purchase
or take by devise or bequest, real estate. Mr. Johnson
asked unanthnous consent to have the bill put upon its
final passage. Request granted, and bill passed.
Mr. MORAN—To amend the Revised Statutes relative

Mr. FREAR—To amend the Metropolitan Excise Law, by extending the time for the collection of license fee. Mr. CAMPBELL—In relation to wharves and piers on

East River.
MADDEN—To authorize the Astoria and Hunter's t Railroad Company to change the route of their Point Railroad Company to change the route of their road.

Mr. KINNEY—To provide the means for the extension of the Chenango Canal.

Mr. GUIGON—To facilitate the construction of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad.

Mr. LOUNSBERRY—To incorporate the Rondout Savings Bank.

Mr. LA BAU—To incorporate the South-Side Steambost Company.

Company.

Mr. RENFIELD—To authorize the National Travelers'
Insurance Company to take risks upon the lives of

persons.

Mr. BRUSH—To amend the act anthorizing C. C. Leigh and others to lay telegraph cables between New-York and France.

Mr. SHERMAN—To amend the Charter of Newburgh Mr. SHEEMAN—To amend the Charter of Newburgh City. Also, for the construction of a suspension bridge across Hudson River in the Highlands.

The SPEAKER announced the following Standing Conmittees: (Names of Democrats in Budie.)

Ways and Means—Messis. J. L. Flagg, Cornwall, Jacobs, Sumaer, Bently, Pitts, Schreg.
Commerce and Nacigation—Messis. Kiernan, Burns, McKiever, Warner, Reed, Van Brutt, Cameron.
Conais-Messis. Braddirect, Button, Dayton, Galvin, Chapman, Caderwood, Lasher.
Bullroads—Messis, Prince, Nelson, Sketts, W. S. Andrews. Irving.

Engressing, Charles Chang, New-York: Librarian, Howard Heidridge, Albany; Assistant-Librarian, C. W. Williamson, Wayne.

By Mr. PHTTS—That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to take such legislative action as will effectually secure to American citizens of foreign birth protection abroad. Laid on the table, under the rule. Also, That the Controller of the City of New-York be requested to transmit to this Legislature the New-York City and County Tax levies, on or before the 15th day of February next. Also, That the Canal Board are hereby requested and instructed to reduce the toils on all coal going West from tide-water, to one-tenth mill per tun. Laid on the table. Mr. W. S. CLARK offered the following:

"Whereas, Measures are now pending before Congress the declared purpose of which is to extinguish ten States of the Union, and to establish in their stand a dictatorable in which the Civil laws and public and personal liberty are to exist only at the will of the military power; and Whereas, The attempt is made to complete the scheme of usurpation by the degradation and subjection of the Federal Judiclary to the dictation of a Congressional faction;

"Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That the Representa-

and Whereas. The attempt is made to complete the scheme of usurpation by the degradation and subjection of the Federal Judiciary to the dictation of a Congressional faction:

"Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That the Representatives of New-York in Legislature assembled, reflecting the will of the people of the State, in obedience to their oath to support the Constitution, hereby pronounce their acts of usurpation treasonable, infamous, a crime against liberty and against the resolution of our fathers."

Tabled under the rule.

By Mr. BALCOM—"Resolved (if the Senate concur), That all bonds of the United States hereafter issued should be subject to taxation for State and municipal purposes; that all bonds of the United States, not expressly payable in gold, heretofore issued, should be paid in legal tender notes of the United States as soon as the Government has the right to pay such bonds, unless the holders thereof will exchange them at par for new six per cent bonds, payable in gold 20 or 30 years from date, subject to taxation, for State and municipal purposes, as soon as the Government has a right to pay them; if the holders thereof should choose to retain them, instead of exchanging them for new six per cent bonds of the United States, payable in gold 20 or 30 years from date, subject to taxation for State and municipal purposes, the object being to make all bonds of the United States subject to taxation for State and municipal purposes, the object being to make all bonds of the United States subject to taxation under the laws of the United States, to the same extent that bonds of the States subject to taxation under the laws of the different States; and our Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to favor the passage of laws for carrying the foregoing views into effect." Tabled.

By Mr. O. HURNON—"Complimenting the annual message of President Johnson and providing for printing 200,000 copies for distribution." Tabled.

By Mr. D. BURNS—"That a Select Committee of five be appointed to inquir

NEW-YORK STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The Convention met at noon to-day in the Council Chamber in the City Hall.
The Canal Board presented a lengthy communication in reply to a resolution previously offered by Mr. Prosser of Erie, in which they took strong ground in favor of increasing the facilities of transportation by the canals. They argue that the Western trade doubles every ten years, and that doubling the lines of railroad will not lessen the need of enlargement. The present cost of transportation per tun by railroad is \$11.53, and by canal, \$47.50 including \$45 tate toll), according to the report. They argue, also, that there is danger that Montreal may divert the European trade of Chicago.
The following is the list of those present at this morning's session:

The following is the list of those present at this morning's session:

Mesers A. F. Allen. Alvord, Archer, Armstrong, Axtell, Baker, Barto, Beadle, Beals, Bell, Bergen, Carpenter, Cassidy, Champlain, Cheritree, Cassebro, Comstock, Corning, Curtis, Daly, Dupanne, Evaris, Ferry, Field, Folger, Gould, Grant, Grave, Hatle, Hammond, Hardenburg, Harris, Hatch, Hitchman, Histelman, Ketchsun, Kinney, Lapham, A. Lawrence, Lee, Livingado, McDonaid, Marritt, Miller, Morris, Murphy, Nelson, Opirke, A. J. Parker, Pond, Potter, President, Proser, Republis, Robertson, Rolfe, Schamaker, Seaver, Smith, Stratton, M. I. Townsend, S. Townsend, Van Cott, Wakenan, Wales, Wickbann, Williams—70.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary was taken up.

An amendment was adopted that no Judge or Justice shall hold office, after the let day of January next, after he shall have attained the age of 70 years.

Beveral amendments of minor importance were agreed upon; after which the article on the Judiciary was adopted, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary for revision.

The Convention then adjourned,